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(MARCH.)

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—How, See 3, 4, 60

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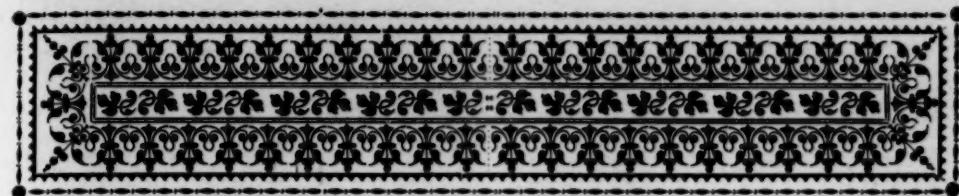
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At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.
—Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

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No. 3.

THE COINS AND MEDALS OF ANNAM.

WE have the pleasure of placing before our readers the translation, made expressly for the *Journal*, of the very valuable paper below, on the Money and Medals of Annam, by M. Silvestre, as announced in our last issue. The long residence of the author among the singular people of that Oriental empire, so closely allied in manners and in many of its customs to China, has qualified him to speak with authority on the subject. It will, we are confident, prove of more than ordinary interest, since, so far as we have been able to learn, nothing has been printed on the subject in this country until now; and as the Empire of Annam lies outside of the sphere of English influence, with perhaps some few exceptions of points of disputed sovereignty, very little has been written in England. France alone of the European nations has obtained a firm foothold in the country, and it was in the Report of the French Mint for 1900 that M. Silvestre's scholarly essay originally appeared. —EDS.



BEFORE the establishment of French influence over the Empire of Annam, the great peninsula of South-Eastern Asia (or as more frequently called, from one of the principal provinces of the Empire, "Cochin-China"), was under Chinese rule until the year 968 of the Christian era, so far as its history is known.

Its people had attempted at various times to throw off the yoke of their rulers and become an independent nation — notably in A. D. 38, again in 541, and once more in 939, the last being followed by a dismemberment of the State; but it was not until 968 that we see the successful foundation of a native Annamese dynasty.

It is probable that until that time the money in use in Annam was that of China,¹ though the pieces of that early period which have been found at

¹ It is well known that in Japan also, Chinese money was for a long time generally, if not exclusively used.

Tonquin are regarded as amulets rather than as coins. A numismatic treatise by a Chinese writer (Ly-tcho-pong) also gives the date of 968 as that of the first Annamese coins. They bear the cipher *Thai Binh*. In 1414, China once more established her dominion, and reduced the empire to the grade of a simple province; but after forty years of conflict Annam again succeeded in regaining its autonomy, both political and administrative, and issued its own coinage.

LAWFUL MONEY.

In Annam, as in China, the legal coins of the realm invariably took the form of a flat, round piece of copper or zinc, with a square hole in the centre. There are occasional differences of a few millimetres more or less in the diameter of the pieces, or in the care given to the moulds, in the kind of characters on the coins, the size of the margins, the dimensions of the central hole, and the modification of the "cipher of the reign," which comprise the only appreciable variations of the different pieces. The "cipher of the reign" adopted by the ruler, or by some pretender to the throne who puts out an issue, appears on the obverse; the reverse is plain, or, it may be, bears the date of the reign (as for example on the coins of *Kiên-Hu'ng*, 1741-85), an indication of its weight, or of the mint from which it was issued (as for instance on the pieces of *Gia-Long*, 1801-20), etc. This is the coin commonly called the "Sapeque."

Under the reign of *Minh-Tông* (1315-30), sapeques were made of tin, in imitation of the coins of the Malays of Champa (the southern portion of the empire of Annam); but it soon became necessary to discontinue the use of a metal obtained by them with so much difficulty; and in 1397, *Lê-qui-Ly* even attempted to substitute paper currency for metallic money. In 1402 there was a return to the use of copper for sapeques, which seem to have been the only coinage in circulation until 1796, when the pretender *Nguyễn-Anh* (*Gia-Long*), issued at Saigon, pieces of zinc with the cipher *Gia-Hu'ng*. Since his reign copper coins have been only occasionally used. The sapeque in zinc is that in general circulation, despite the inconvenience of a coin so fragile and so clumsy (*lourde*). In fact, a string of six hundred of these pieces was required to make a *Quan* (the unit of value); sixty sapeques form a *tiên*. The string of straw which held them often broke, the pieces were scattered or broken, and it became necessary to gather them up again, one by one, and restrung the six hundred circlets of zinc, of which, according to their fluctuating value in the market, 4200 were sometimes required to equal one piastre [about a dollar in United States money]. The copper sapeque has six times the value of that in zinc. Ten quans in a single block formed a *Chuc*; the French soldiers and sailors called this block "a sow," from its resemblance to the metal pigs used for ballast in vessels.

The sapeque of zinc which was issued by Gia-Long is remarkable for the regularity of its form, the clearness of the characters of the inscription, and the polish of the field, on both obverse and reverse. Its diameter is exactly 24 millimetres; its thickness, 1.4 mm., and its weight, 2.8 grammes. This is the "metric sapeque," twenty-seven of these pieces side by side giving the exact length of a *thu'oc* (the unit of measure or 0.648m.).

Under the reign of *Tu' Du'c* (1847-83), there was an issue of large (50 and 20) copper pieces, but they were of very inferior workmanship, and had a very limited circulation. Under the reign of *Minh-Mang* (1821-40), the Court at Hue (the capital of Annam) attempted the issue of silver coins in the form of piastres, which were called *tam-bac-tron* or "round silver," and *bac-chien-phi*, or "dragon silver" coins. The first issue of these was in 1832; but the metal was so base that they were not accepted even in ordinary transactions, and the consequence was that they remained in the hands of those who had not been able to pay them out, after receiving them from the treasury. Taberd says they contained 62.5 parts of pure metal to 37.5 parts of copper. I have seen pieces in which this proportion was exactly reversed, and which contained hardly 37.5 parts of silver. This explains why they are not exactly rare, even though no large quantities were made under *Minh-Mang* and his successor.

These were of two sizes; the larger had a little greater diameter than the Mexican piastre [*peso*], nearly the same thickness, and weighed 27.30 grammes. The obverse has on the centre of the field the radiant sun, with four characters indicating the "cipher of the reign" and the value; thickly clustered rays border the perimeter. The reverse has the imperial, five-clawed dragon surrounded by flames; below is the date of issue. The half-piastres are of the same kind, but vary in size; the smallest generally measure from 32 to 33mm., their thickness is only .0015m., and their weight from 13 to 13.45 grammes. The devices of the obverse do not differ from the larger coins, and the reverses are also the same, except that the date of issue is omitted. They appear to have been struck with a hammer, and all have oblique rays upon the edge.

On his accession in 1821, *Minh-Mang* struck gold coins of the same type, weighing half a tael; *Thieu-Tri* continued this issue, but these pieces have long disappeared from circulation. The duty of preparing current legal coins is confided to the directors of the Mint at Hue, and in some of the provinces; they have the title of *Cai Cuoc Du'c tien*. The copper and zinc coins are cast in moulds.

Among those authors who have written on the Annamese coinage we may name the Baron of Chaudoir, and Bonneville—neither of whom were well informed on the subject,—and Mgr. Taberd, who has given at the end of his Latin-Annamese Dictionary a brief but interesting account, in which,

however, he has unfortunately confused the money for treasury purposes (*thesaurisation*) and the purely commercial pieces, with the legal currency. For determining and classifying Annamese coins we advise collectors to consult the work published by Toda, 1882, in the Annals of the Asiatic Society of Shanghai, and my "Notes for use in the study of coins and medals of Annam and French Cochinchina" (Saigon, *Excursions et reconnaissances*, 1883).

COMMERCIAL PIECES.

We have said that the only legal coins are the sapeques,—those of copper called *dòng tiền đồng*, and those of zinc *dòng tiền kẽm*. In Annam as in China, the government reserves the right to control the mintage, and the laws are very severe against those who alter or privately coin pieces of this kind; but this does not mean that the only gold and silver in circulation shall be that from the mint of Minh-Mang. It is not a question of coins, therefore, but rather of a reliable medium of exchange; and this is offered in the form of ingots of the traditional shape. Among merchants, and generally in all transactions of importance—not only among the Annamese themselves but also between the Annamese, and the Chinese, Cambodians, Laotians, etc., silver bars, called *nén*, are almost exclusively used; their form is that of a parallelopipedon, with an average length of .115m., a breadth of .028m., and a thickness of .017. The weight, in accordance with ancient usage, should be according to Taberd, 390.5 grammes; Janneau says that in Cambodia the silver *nén* average only 385.458 grammes; but the Chamber of Commerce of Saigon, basing the weight of the *nén* on that of the *pical*, has fixed it at 377.5 grammes. In reality, the *nén* if held to be the equivalent of 10 *lu'ong*, should weigh 375 grammes.¹

Lengthwise, these ingots are slightly curving, and the upper face has a border which projects about two millimetres; the lower part is a little convex.

The commercial *nén* may be issued by individuals, and it is not considered as an offence to change the intrinsic value by occasionally substituting in place of silver an inferior metal, which perhaps is merely enveloped by a thin film of silver. Hence these ingots are not received by merchants except after a very careful examination, and the Asiatics have developed a remarkable ability to distinguish, by sound, and even by merely looking at an ingot, the degree of purity of the metal. On the faces of the *nén* characters are placed,—punched or deeply engraved,—which indicate the value of the ingot, or it may be its purity.

¹ Literally the word *nén* signifies a bar. The *pical* or *Tâ* is reckoned according to the weight of forty-two and a half strings of zinc sapeques, and therefore weighs approximately 61 kilogrammes; but picals sometimes rise as high as 62.4 kilogrammes. The *lu'ong*—the Annamese ounce—is the equivalent of the Chinese *leang*, which Europeans call the *tael*. The silver *nén* is called *nén bac*; in 1838 its value was 81.57 francs, but this has been greatly reduced by the universal depreciation of silver.

Occasionally, though very rarely, commercial transactions take place which are based on the gold *nén* (*nén vàng*). These ingots of gold, carefully laid up by the wealthier families, take the place to a certain extent of the jewels worn on the person by women of ordinary rank in India and Annam. If feminine vanity finds a satisfaction in this, yet the popular lack of confidence finds a still greater. The wife sometimes carries about her in this way the entire fortune of the family, and the thieves and beggars which swarm around the dwellings of the wealthy are obliged to content themselves with insignificant returns, unless they commit one of those crimes against the person which are so repugnant to this people. But when the time arrives that the weight of these jewels becomes too heavy a charge, the owners cast them into ingots, which can be hidden away. We may say therefore that, in reality, the gold in this form corresponds to "treasury money." As will appear below, the *nén*s of gold and silver vary greatly in weight and size; but in ordinary business transactions only those of the value of 5 or 10 *lu'ongs*, of the *nén*s *vàng*, are usually seen, and those of 10 *lu'ongs*, of the *nén*s *bac*.

RITUAL MONEY.

In their funeral ceremonies, members of the families scatter representations of money on the route of the procession, as offerings, and in the festivals in honor of their ancestors they burn or place on their domestic altars, similar gifts. These, as used by the people generally, are of simple designs, similar to those which appear in my "Notes," cited above; but among the wealthy, and especially at the Court of the imperial city of Hue, ingots made of some inferior metal thickly plated with silver or gold are used; in the Cabinet of the French Mint, at Paris, there are specimens of these ingots, made of lead, slightly covered with a pellicle of gold.

MONEY OF THE TREASURY.

The *nén*s or *Thois* which private individuals are permitted to manufacture, as stated above, as well as those which the government casts for commercial use, are employed for treasury reserves. There must be mentioned also pieces which are designed solely for such purposes, the making and placing in circulation of which is retained exclusively in the hands of the State, or to speak more exactly, of the sovereign.

Le Grand de la Liraye alludes to the immense reserves of precious metals, which make the Emperor of Annam one of the richest monarchs of the farthest East. It is well known that there is no *public* treasury in Annam, but an *imperial* treasury, which is free from the control of the tax-payers, and like the privy purse of a European king, solely at the disposition of the emperor. The Empire was like a farm, of which the sovereign was the owner,

and his subjects the laborers. Imposts and other revenues were turned over to him as the head, and he used them as he pleased, with no other obligations than those incumbent on any proprietor to make his property productive, and to manage it and the laborers who cultivate it, in the best manner. The excess of his receipts over his expenses of all kinds was placed in the reserve, in the royal citadel.

These resources, which evidently cannot be called money, do not enter into circulation, and the right of making them into the form in which they are held in the Hue treasury, is absolutely reserved, as stated. The treasure thus held in reserve is for the most part in the form of veritable "gold bricks," marked with their value and with some ornamental design, and constitutes the imperial resources in times of necessity. These reserves never leave the treasury except for commercial transactions made between the emperor and foreign nations or private parties (in Annam the emperor has always had an almost entire monopoly of foreign commerce), or for gratuities, gifts, and rewards to officials or distinguished individuals, for which these ingots were subdivided into fractions of the tael.

All these "treasury pieces," whether gold or silver, have the form of rectangular ingots, cast in moulds or struck with hammers, and always with very great care. On one of the faces there is a relief inscription, enclosed in a border, giving the "cipher of the reign" and the date of manufacture [minting or coining would hardly be the correct term to apply to the process]; the reverse side gives the name of the place where the bar was made, and certain characters indicating its treasury value. These ingots generally bear ornamental designs, well executed and conceived with a certain taste.

In imitation of the Chinese the Annamese have adopted as the unit of value in their treasury pieces, the *lu'ong*, or *tael*, already mentioned. This is the unit habitually used in legal and administrative language. We find here a certain analogy with the ancient Greek *talent*, which was used to denote both weight and value, and had a money value which was perhaps 6,000 drachms. The value of the Annamese *lu'ong*, like that of the Chinese *leang*, is subject to the fluctuations of the market for precious metals. These also bear punch-marks, stating the nature of the metal and that the piece or bar was made under the control of the Director of the Mint.

Mgr. Taberd, in the supplement to his Dictionary already cited, enumerates a number of these; he is however wrong in considering them as having had any circulation as money.

GOLD.

1. The *Nén-vàng*, or "gold bar" (*pain d'or*), weighing 10 *lu'ong*, and valued at 1,386 francs, 80 centimes.
2. The *Thoi-vàng*, or *Nu'a-nén-vàng* (half a "gold bar"), weight and value half the preceding.

3. The *Lu'ong-vàng*, or "nail" of gold, weighing one ounce or tael, and valued at one-tenth of the first named, or 138 francs, 68 centimes.
4. The *Nu'a-lu'ong*, or *Nu'a-dính-vàng*, half the preceding (3).
5. The quarter of the gold *Lu'ong*, value and weight one-quarter of a tael, or about 9.762 grammes, and 34.67 francs.

SILVER.

1. The *Nén-bạc*, weight 10 ounces, value 81 francs, 57 centimes.¹
2. The *Nu'a-nén-bạc*, weight and value half the preceding (1).
3. The *Lu'ong*, or *dính-bạc*, "silver nail," weight, one tael, value one-tenth the *nén*, about 8.15 francs.
4. The *Nu'a-lu'ong*, or *nu'a-dính-bạc*, weight and value half the preceding (3).
5. The quarter *Lu'ong*, weight 9.762 grammes, and value only 2.039 francs.

The very extensive collection of Annamese issues which the French Mint cabinet possesses, and which for the most part was sent to it by Admiral Courbet, shows that the bars, etc., in the imperial treasury, have various forms, and differ in weight as well as in values. I believe that in interest and value this collection is unique in Europe, if not in the entire world, and it would probably be impossible to gather, even in Hue, a duplicate of its contents. I mention for example the gold *nén-vàng* of Minh-Mang, weighing 3.834 kilogrammes, and valued at 11,422.33 francs. It will be remembered that the largest known gold coin is the Twenty-Stater piece of Eucratides, King of Bactriana 200 years B. C., acquired by the Cabinet of Medals in 1867, at a cost of 30,000 francs, its intrinsic value being only 600 francs.

MEDALS.

Medals are not of recent institution in Annam; native authors speak of the distribution of honorary awards of this kind to officers and soldiers by the sovereign, or rather by his powerful lieutenants, the *Trinh*, as a recognition of distinguished services during the long wars against the princes established in Cochin-China. To the questions "From what epoch does this custom date?" and "What were the medals used before the nineteenth century, or even those of the time of Gia-Long?" (1801-20) it is difficult to give an exact answer, for the pieces we now find are not of earlier period than the time of Minh-Mang (1821-40). These are usually round, only one or two having a different form. Those of gold and silver are thin, and are struck by a hammer; those in bronze are thicker, and are first cast in moulds and then finished with the burin. They are all carefully made, and usually show on the obverse the "cipher of the reign" and the two characters which appear on the money in circulation, although they are not coins; the reverses are of

¹ As we have stated above, individuals use in business transactions a *nén* of this class, which is permitted to be made freely, but the bars are larger; the *nén* of the imperial treasury takes a rectangular form, and is

flat, while the commercial *nén* has curving surfaces and a rim, as we have observed. The latter has no subsidiary divisions.

many varieties, and bear numerous designs,—emblems, allegorical figures or sentences. Some are plain; others have the square hole found in coins. Some are worn suspended about the neck by a silken cord, or hung from the upper button of the garment; to these fringes of silk, or strings of pearls, coral, or glass beads of various colors, are occasionally added, while others are simply deposited in the family archives.

The purpose of these pieces corresponds neither with the medallions of the ancients nor the medals of our day; they are not "struck to perpetuate the memory of important events, conquests, victories, revolutions, great discoveries and inventions in science, or the arts; births, marriages and deaths in the households of princes or sovereigns; public establishments and institutions, and the various events which have national interest." The form of government, the court customs, the political systems internal and external, of Asiatic nations, are not in harmony with those courses of action which imply the existence of a regard for public opinion, or rather an appeal to its judgment. Indeed, the attitude of these governments, which are essentially theocratic monarchies, is that of indifference to popular sentiment.¹

It is from the abstract ethical maxims of this theocracy that the artists of the Annamese medals have derived most of the subjects which adorn them. Indeed, they resemble the decorations of our modern Orders more closely than medals. They belong to the class of emblematic jewels; in theory they glorify public or private virtues, and the analogy mentioned is rendered more complete by the mode of their distribution. Noble deeds, services rendered to the Prince or to the State, and acts of devotion to the public good, bring to one who performs them, distinctions of this kind—distinctions which in truth are highly valued; but they are also awarded, and perhaps with greater frequency, to the rich man who has given large sums to the Imperial treasury, who is seeking the title of *Thiên-Hô*, *Bà-Hó*, etc., and the immunities which accompany the rank, and which increase in proportion to the liberality with which he loosens his purse strings.

There are distributions of these medals on the occasions of the great national festivals,—as for example on that of *Thánh-Tho* (in honor of the gods supposed to grant longevity), and on New Year's Day, when the Court functionaries come to offer the sovereign their wishes for his long life. Since the establishment of relations with France the Court of Hue has frequently conferred these medals on the French diplomatic agents in Annam, the members of their suites, and even on the soldiers and sailors of their escort.

These "medals" have no place in commercial transactions, for as already stated, they are neither coins nor money. An Annamese who has been honored with one of these distinctions would no more readily consent to dispose

¹ Perhaps some exception should be made to this statement in the case of China, since certain articles published in the *Imperial Gazette* seem designed to justify the course of the Government before the bar of the people.

of it than a French chevalier of the Legion of Honor would sell his cross to a foreign collector. Those which one is able to procure (aside from those distributed by the Court or its high mandarins) have come from families reduced to poverty or have been stolen by the seller. Their number and variety is great, but the collection owned by the Mint at Paris is certainly the largest and most complete anywhere existing. When the Court bestows one of these distinctions, it is always accompanied by a letter in the form of a "brevet," of which there is an example in my "Notes on the Coins and Medals of Annam," cited above.

These medals bear generic names according to their types and the reverse designs, or emblems, which they bear: those that have the imperial dragon are called *Long-Phi*; others are called *Tu-My*, from the meaning of their inscriptions; others again, *Kim-Khánh*, etc.

Tests of both money and medals, according to assays made at the Paris Mint of pieces purporting to be "pure metal," indicate a certain imperfection in the process of refining. In the gold pieces the average shows 804.7 parts of fine gold and 176.8 of silver, but different pieces show considerable variation; some have shown 858.1 parts gold and 133.8 of silver; others, 810.8 gold and 158.9 silver, and 839.5 gold and 153.8 silver. The metal of the *nén-bac* is nearly pure (991 per cent.) silver, with a small proportion (1.4) of gold. It is therefore evident that the products of the imperial treasury may be considered as honest, but this is far from being true of the private issues.

DEVICES ON TURKISH COINS.

ONE of our readers has asked for an explanation of the ornate and somewhat complicated devices on Turkish coins, and as the number of Arabic or Turkish scholars among our American collectors is quite limited, so far as we know, we have thought that some explanatory description of these pieces would be acceptable to others beside the inquirer. We presume it is unnecessary to say that there are, with but a single exception we believe, no portraits of the rulers of any Mohammedan country placed upon Moslem coins, which is in obedience to the command of the Prophet in the Koran, forbidding his followers to depict likenesses of men or animals, lest such a practice should lead to idolatry.—EDS.

THE principal device on the gold coins of the present Sultan, Abdul Hamed II, is the imperial *toghra* (pronounced somewhat like¹ *tokra*), which is an ornate monogram or cipher, in decorative Arabic letters, of the Sultan's name; above it are seven stars, and below, and partly enclosing it, is an open wreath of two laurel branches; underneath the *toghra* are Arabic figures, showing the year of his reign. On the right of the *toghra* is another cluster of Arabic letters, which are usually translated "*El Ghazi*," meaning "the victorious." The larger gold coins—those for 250 and 500 piastres—have the indication of their value below the wreath.

¹ The *għ* has no exact equivalent in English, but resembles the German *ch* or the Greek *X*.

The reverse has another laurel wreath, surrounding an inscription, which in Roman letters may be expressed as *Azze Nassrohou, zouribe fi Constantie*, with the date below, in Arabic figures; the meaning of these words is, "After the conquest; coined at Constantinople." This may seem somewhat misleading to the inexperienced collector, for the date does not indicate the number of years since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, which, though it had been frequently attempted, was not finally accomplished until May, A. D. 1453, when Mohammed II destroyed the last stronghold of the Eastern empire.

The date expressed is actually that of the Turkish year since the *Hejira*, or flight of the Prophet from Mecca to Medina, A. D. 622. The era is not calculated from the exact day of his flight, for the Mohammedan year is a lunar year of 354 days (twelve lunar months of twenty-nine and a half days), and its New Year's day is reckoned from the beginning of the lunar year in which the Prophet fled, which fell in 622 on the 15th of July. The deduction of 582 from the Christian Era approximately gives the date on a coin struck in the last century. As there are about eleven days' difference in the length of the two years—the solar or Christian, and the lunar as used by Moslems and others, notably the Jews—the Turkish New Year's Day (or perhaps it should be said, the Turkish New Year) does not correspond from year to year with a given date in our mode of reckoning, except under somewhat complicated conditions, which it would be hardly germane to the purposes of this article to explain at length. The Moslem year being the shorter, its date is very slowly approaching that of the solar year.

Gold coins are struck in five denominations—25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres.

The silver coinage has upon the obverse of the 20-piastre piece a dentilated circle at the edge, within which is an engrailed circle composed of twelve crescents and as many stars, placed in the well-known relation of "star and crescent." In the outer angles, or the spaces outside the points where the crescents connect, are twelve spear-heads. This circle of stars and crescents encloses the toghra, as on the gold coins, at the right of which is a branch with a flower, conventionally called a rose-branch. Under the toghra is the date. The reverse has a similar edge and border of stars and crescents, and encloses the same inscription which is found on the gold, as described. This seems to be a relic of departed greatness, like the empire itself, for it is many a year since the Moslem coins were struck at Damascus, or any other mint except that at Constantinople.

The 10 and 5 piastre pieces differ from the larger varieties in having "El Ghazi" (already explained) in place of the rose branch; in other respects they are very similar. The twelve crescents that are on the larger silver coins do not appear on those for 1 and 2 piastres. The half-piastre, which

is the smallest silver coin, has the imperial toghra surrounded by a wreath of laurel on the obverse, "El Ghazi" beside it, and the number of the year of the reign below. The reverse has the inscription *Azze*, etc., as given, the Moslem date, and the value, 20 (paras). As a matter of interest I subjoin the genuine "Arabic" figures, from which our so-called Arabic figures are derived.

١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ٠

These are the forms in which they appear on coins.

The copper coins have the toghra and rose-branch, and the Sultan's year, on the obverse, without border or wreath; the reverse has the place of mintage, etc., as on the silver and gold coins, but arranged in a circle, which encloses figures denoting value (in paras) and the Moslem date, the latter often so interlaced with the Arabic letters, which have a conventional and ornate style, that it has to be looked for with a little care by one not familiar with such pieces. This decorative style of lettering is very graceful, and suggests a vine.

G. C. H.

PLATINUM COINS.

THE use of platinum for the purposes of coinage, which was attempted by Russia in 1828, did not prove a success. The weight and other qualities of the metal, as compared with gold and silver, entitle it to be classed with them as "precious," but its rarity and the difficulty of treating it,—refining it, and preparing it for mintage—proved so great an obstacle to its usefulness, that seventeen years later it ceased to be coined. The reports of the Russian Mint state that 3,474 pieces of twelve-roubles, 14,847 of six-roubles, and 1,373,691 of three-roubles, were struck. The larger coins were very handsomely executed, and were attractive pieces, while the weight (about 3½ grammes to the rouble) seemed to give them at least full intrinsic value, when the rarity of the metal (which was seldom, if ever, mined outside of Russia at that period) was considered. The Ural Mountain mines were the chief source of supply.

Notwithstanding the great number of the three-rouble pieces struck, they seem to be now equally as scarce as their larger companions. All were demonetized more than half a century ago, and all are to-day regarded as of the highest rarity. It is said that when platinum began to be of importance in electrical work and experiments, about 1860, dealers in the metal bought all the obtainable platinum coins, and with them supplied the demand, while these were available. This has been offered as one reason for their rarity, but whether that statement has a basis of fact we are unable to say.

P. C. W.

SCANDINAVIAN MINT MARKS.

SINCE 1873 all the coins struck at the Stockholm Mint bear the head of St. Eric as the distinguishing mark of that Mint. The Mint Directors, at the time the pieces are issued, have individual stamps in addition to the former; these are the initials of the officer, and those used since 1774 are as follows: O. L., Olof Lidijn, 1774-1819; L. B., L. Bergencrentz, 1820-21; C. B., Chr. Borg, 1821-27; A. G., A. Grandinson, 1838-55; S. T., Seb. Tham, 1855-76; E. B., E. Brusewitz, since 1876. Some pieces struck in 1853 have L. A., the initials of Mdme. Lea Ahlborn, who designed the dies.

On the coins for Sweden the title of the King is given as "King of Sweden and Norway," and on Norwegian coins, that is, those struck for use in that part of his kingdom, his title reads "King of Norway and Sweden."

By a convention between the three kingdoms of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, signed in May, 1873, by Sweden and Denmark, and in October, 1875, by Norway, the gold standard was adopted and a common system of money of account was established. The coins of Denmark have a heart near the date, indicating the Copenhagen Mint, and alluding to the little hearts which are scattered over the field of the royal arms. With the exception of the crowns struck in 1875, they have also (since 1873) the initials C. S., those of the Mint Master 1873 to 1892, or, since that date, of his successor, V. D. P. The crowns of various denominations, struck since this custom was established, also have, under the bust of the Sovereign, H. C., the initials of the engraver; the two-crown pieces struck in 1892, on the occasion of the golden wedding of the King, have the engraver's name, *Conradsen*.

CANADIAN CORONATION MEDAL.

A RECENT addition to the Canadian series is a medal struck in New Brunswick, in honor of the coronation of King Edward. The obverse has the bust of the king in profile to right; he wears the double-arched crown of Great Britain, and an ermine (?) cape on his shoulders is crossed in front, as if it were a fur overcoat, while a collar with the points turned over, shows under his chin; the pose of the head tips the crown backward somewhat, so that the cross, which surmounts it, comes at the left of the hole piercing the planchet for a ring or ribbon. The effect is somewhat suggestive of a well-to-do farmer, out for a winter morning's walk,—but wearing a crown instead of his ordinary head gear! Behind the head is a branch of laurel; on the field at the right, the inscription in eight lines, *Eduar | dus | sept- | -imus | REX | et | Imp | era- | tor |* (Edward Seventh, King and Emperor.) Behind the head, 1902. The reverse has a view of a large building on the corner of two streets, its name ROYAL HOTEL in very small letters on a sign on the front at the right. In exergue, curving, *ST JOHN. N. B.* White metal and perhaps other metals. Size 20. This was probably intended as an advertising card of the hotel shown on the piece.

DOMINICK.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXVII, page 47.)

As usual, there are new medals to be inserted.

I. CANADA. B. 2. *Hospitals.*

St. John, New Brunswick. General Public Hospital.

1857. *Obverse.* The building. Inscription: GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL Ex-
ergue: ST JOHN (N. B.)

Reverse. In upper half of field: TRAINING SCHOOL | FOR | NURSES

Silver. 14. 22mm. Impressions are in the Boston collection, from Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal.

Montreal, Prov. Quebec. Homoeopathic Hospital.

1858. *Obverse.* Arms; a blue, pointed shield bearing the caduceus (of Mercury) entwined by a single serpent; crest, a beaver to right; above, a ribbon inscribed: SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR; below, to left, a sprig of maple, and to right, of laurel.

Reverse. A wreath of maple leaves, open above.

Silver, bronze. 13. 20mm. The Phillips medal for nurses. Impressions, from Mr. McLachlan, are in the Boston collection.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Sir William Macewen (), of Glasgow, Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
See No. 1859.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

School of Medicine, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

1859. *Obverse.* Within circle: — | SCHOOL OF MEDICINE | (scroll) | — | SUR-
GERY CLASS. (in German text) | — | (scroll) | 1ST PRIZE | — Inscription: GLASGOW |
• ROYAL INFIRMARY •

Reverse. Within circle and divided by scrolls: PRESENTED | BY | DR. MACEWEN |
TO | CHARLES L. FRASER | • 1884 •

Gold. 26. 40mm. With scroll work above, and ring. Photographs are in the Boston collection, from Dr. C. L. Fraser of Berwick-upon-Tweed, the recipient.

B. 2. *Hospitals.* See above.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

1860. *Obverse.* Within circle, a building at left, into which the sun shines. Below, trees and shrubs. Above, a crown surmounted by a lion. Inscription: BRITISH CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS | '1901'

Reverse. Blank.

Gilt, with central red, green, blue and gold enamel. In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. Arthur K. Stone.

VII. HOLLAND. B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Amsterdam. Lutheran Hospital.

Besides No. 1685, there is the following:

1861. *Obverse.* The building. Inscription: PAUPERUM CONFUGIUM. Exergue: ACHREMATOCOMIUM | LUTHERANORUM | CONDITUM | MDCCCLXX. | T. V. B.

Reverse. Veiled female with cross at altar. Inscription: PIETATE — SENATUS AMSTELOD. Exergue: ECCLESIA LUTHERAN. | SUFFULTA ET | DEFENSA | T. V. BERCKEL F.

Silver. 24. 40mm. Van Loon, Verfolge, p. 450. In the Boston collection.

The Hague. Jewish Hospital.

(1690.) *Obverse.* The building. At left of its base: J. WIENER F. Exergue: (a line in Hebrew) INGEWYD DEN | XXVI AUGUSTUS | MDCCXXXI.

Reverse. Within ornate circle: (a wreath) | VOOR ZYNE | MENSCHLIEVENDE | BEMOEYINGEN | TOT OPRIGHTING | EN INWYDING | VAN HET ISRAELITISCH | OUDE MANNEN | EN | VROUWENHUIS | ALDAAR. Inscription: HULDE DER DANKBARE ISRAELITEN TE'S GRAVENHAGE AAN M^R M. J. VAN GIGCH | *

Bronze. 26. 42mm. Dirks, *loc. cit.*, No. 597. In the Boston collection.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

VII. HOLLAND. D. *Epidemics.* (Continued.)

Cholera (continued).

Groningen, 1866.

1862. *Obverse.* Youthful Aesculapius, erect and nude, with serpent-staff in right hand, and in left the armorial shield of the city. At the sides, three prostrate persons. Exergue: SENATUS GRONINGANUS | D. D. At edge: VDK

Reverse. Laurel and oak branches, crossed and tied by ribbon. Inscription: BENE MERUIT DE CIVITATE GRONINGANA, QUI SAEVIENTE CHOLERA A^o MDCCCLXVI AEGROTOS IUVIT. (rosette)

Gold (one), silver (twenty-seven), bronze (two); but thirty struck in all. *Tijdschrift*, etc., 1895, p. 40; *Ibid.*, 1900, p. 161, No. 75. In the Government and Boston collections.

Do. Utrecht, 1833.

1863. *Obverse.* The city arms. Beneath: STAD UTRECHT.

Reverse. Between palm leaves: TER | ERKENTENIS | WEGENS | HULPBETOON | AAN | CHOLERALIJDERS | 1833.

Silver. Dirks, *loc. cit.*, I, p. 406, No. 481.

Typhus Fever.

Maassluis, 1865.

1864. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon truncation: I. P. MENGER. Inscription: WILLEM III KONING DER — NEDERL. G. H. V. LUXEMB.

Reverse. Within wreath of leaves and flowers: AAN | H. J. VINK HUIZEN | MED. STUDENT | TE LEIDEN | VOOR | ZIJN MOEDIG EN | MENSCHLIEVEND GEDRAG | BIJ DE TYPHUS EPIDEMIE | TE MAASSLUIS | VAN WEGE | DEN KONING | 1865.

Bronze. 26. 41mm. *Tijdschrift*, etc., 1900, p. 155, No. 65.

As preceding, but upon reverse: H. SIMONS.

Ibid., p. 156, No. 66.

Epizoötics.

1865. *Obverse.* Dead cattle in foreground, with people supplicating heaven. Clouds above, representing the pestilence. Behind, men removing and burying other carcasses. Exergue: N. V(an). S(winderen).

Reverse. HET ZIEKE | VEE VAN STAL GELEID | STERFT AANSTONDS WECH, DE | LAND MAN SCHREIT, | EN ZEND, GEKNIELD, TOT GODE | ZYN' KLAGTEN | OM HULP VAN ZYN GENATE WAGTEN. | MAAR LIGT ZAL'T JAMMER, DAT HEM | PLAAGT | ZOO' IT LAND VOOR TAAN GEEN VRUGTEN | DRAAGT, | DIE BOETE EN WAAR BEROU | VERTOONEN, | ZOO WEINIG'T VOLK, ALS | 'T VEE VERSCHOONEN | 17-47 The figures of the date are separated by an upright bunch of arrows (the Dutch arms), tied by a ribbon.

Silver. 25. 38mm. Van Loon, *Verfolge*, No. 311. In the Boston collection.

1866. As preceding, but without date.

Volcker Cat., Amsterdam, No. 1520.

1867. *Obverse.* Head, to left, of the Minister Jan Heemskerk, author of the law for the suppression of the cattle plague. Beneath: J. ELION. F. Legend: INTAMINATIS FVLGET HONORIBVS.

Reverse. Laureated and sandalled female seated to right, inscribing upon a tablet: SCALDIS | CVRSVM | CORREXIT | DOMVIT | PESTILENTIAM | PECORIS. | MDCCCLXVII. At her side, books and a trumpet. Inscription: JANO HEEMSKERK ABR. F. OB REM PVBLICAM EGREGIE GESTAM GRATI CIVES F. C. Exergue: MDCCCLXVIII.

Bronze. 45. 73mm.¹ In the Government and Boston collections.

F. 1. *Dentists.*

1868. *Obverse.* A man, erect and to right, with hat and sword, his right hand behind back, with the left displays a large molar tooth. Inscription: M^r Lehman · Joseph · Kizen (molars) · Tanden (teeth) · E^c

Reverse. Masonic emblems.

Lead. 20. 32mm. Dirks, I, p. 42, pl. XIV, No. 158; Marvin, the *Journal*, April, 1891, p. 104, No. DCCCLIII.

F. 3. *Pharmacists.*

1869. *Obverse.* The arms of Holland; motto, beneath: JE MAINTIENDRAI Inscription: PICCALUGA & G. FOURNISS^s DE S. M. LE ROI DES P(AYS). B(AS). Exergue: a dot.

Reverse. A syphon. At its left, an anchor, incused. Inscription: ETABLISST^t D'EAUX MINERALES GAZEUSES FACTICES.

Copper. 15. 24mm. In the Government and Boston collections.

The medals of the various Apothecaries' guilds, and botanic gardens, have been already described.

The following, of a medical instrument, may be given here. It is apparently of Dutch origin.

1870. *Obverse.* A man wearing night-cap, and with nates exposed, bending over a bed. Another, with large syringe, administers an enema. No inscription.

Reverse. Blank.

Lead, bronzed, with copper back. 18. 28mm. In the Boston collection.

In addition, there may be mentioned:

Amulet against sickness, worn by Jewish infants in Holland.

1871. Silver piece of Zealand, 1788, counterstamped 7 In the Boston collection.

Circumcision.

1872. *Obverse.* A large antique chair, to left. Inscription, throughout circumference, in Hebrew.

Reverse. Blank.

Silver, bronze, plated. 24. 39mm. The late Dr. J. J. B. Vermyne of New Bedford, formerly of Utrecht, informed me that this medal was struck for a rabbi of that city, Rev. L. J. De Beer, and given by him as a memorial to the young Israelites whom he had circumcised. A specimen was in the collection of the late Mr. D. L. Walter of New York, from which rubbings are in the Boston collection.

The following also has its place.

1873. *Obverse.* Two figures, with noses touching each other. Above, a pair of spectacles. Inscription: CHACVN POUR LA SIEN 1608

Reverse. A figure with a long nose. Inscription: DIT IS DEN GULDEN VAN NAZARET

Van Orden, *loc. cit.*, No. 1101; Dugniolle, No. 3639. Struck in the winter of 1608, when many noses were frozen in Europe, and especially in Holland.

VIII. BELGIUM. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Jules Ansiaux (), of Liege. See under Hospitals.

Dr. Nicolas Gabriel Antoine Joseph Ansiaux (1780-1834), of Liege.

1874. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath: L. JEHOTTE F. Inscription: N. G. A. J. — ANSIAUX.

Reverse. NE | A CINEY | EN M.DCC.LXXX. | DOCT. EN CHIRURGIE | PROF. A L'UNIVERSITE | DE LIEGE, | MORT | EN M.DCCC.XXIV. | — | PAR SES COLLEGUES | ET SES AMIS. | 1835.

Bronze. 24. 39mm. Guioth, *Hist. num. de rév. belge*, p. 208, pl. 30, No. 233; Kluyskens, I, p. 16, fig.; *Ibid.*, Cat. p. 130, No. 248; *Ibid.*, *Num. méd. belge*, p. 22, XIX; *Ibid.*, *Rev. belge de num.*, 2d ser., I, p. 321; Duisburg, p. 183, CCCCXCVI. In the Government and Boston collections.

Backer. See under Medical Colleges, Ghent.

Dr. Désiré Alexandre Van Bastelaer (1823-), of Brussels.

1875. *Obverse.* A chalice entwined by serpent. Inscription: RECOMPENSE POUR TRAVAUX SCIENTIFIQUES. Inscription: VAN HELMONT — PYPERS — VAN MONS. — VAN DE VYVERS — HAUCHAMPS — VERBERT. (Eminent Belgian physicians and pharmacists.) Exergue: DECISION DU 2 JANVIER 1856.

Reverse. Within field: LA SOCIETE DE PHARMACIE | D'ANVERS | A M^{RE} | D. A. VAN BASTELAER | — | 4 MAI 1858 | * Inscription, continuing from obverse: STOFFELS — VAN BAVEGHEM — SASSENUS — COUDENBERG.

78mm.

1876. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: HART FECIT. Inscription: LEOPOLD PREMIER ROI DES BELGES.

Reverse. Within laurel branches, with star above: SCIENCES | NATURELLE ET PHARMACEUTIQUE | — | MEDAILLE DECERNEE | A M^{RE} VAN BASTELAER | PHARMACIEN | A CHARLEROI. Inscription: SOCIETE DES SCIENCES MEDICALES ET NATURELLES DE BRUXELLES Exergue: * CONCOURS DE 1860 *

Silver. 45mm.

1877. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: CH. WIENER. Inscription: LEOPOLD II ROI DES BELGES

Reverse. Within laurel wreath: D. A. VAN BASTELAER | PRESIDENT | DE LA S^{TE} (Société) ARCHEOLOGIQUE | DE | CHARLEROI | * Inscription: EXPOSITION NATIONALE Exergue: 1880

Bronze. 32. 50mm.

1878. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: CH. WIENER. Inscription: L'UNION PHARMACEUTIQUE DE CHARLEROI A SON PRESIDENT D. A. VAN BASTELAER Exergue: 1854 1881

Reverse. Blank.

300mm. De Witte, *Médailles historiques de Belgique*, p. 170.

1879. *Obverse.* Two retorts, joined by a sinuous tube. In front, a vase bearing clasped hands, from which a serpent drinks. At right, a group of crystals; at left, a bunch of plants. Upon support of smaller retort: D. A. V. B. (the initials of Dr. Van Bastelaer.) Below, to right: C. WURDEN. Inscription: UNION PHARMACEUTIQUE DE L'ARRONDISSEMENT JUDICIAIRE DE CHARLEROI. Exergue: a cherub's head and wings (the mint mark of Brussels).

Reverse. Inscription: FONDEE LE XX AOUT MDCCXLVI Within circular field: MANIFESTATION DES 24 AVRIL ET 25 MAI | SOUVENIR | — | DESIRE ALEXANDRE | VAN BASTELAER | PRESIDENT | * | — 1881 — Exergue: the arms of Charleroi.

Silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. *Ibid.*, p. 170, pl. 68, No. 82; Kluyskens, Cat., p. 123, No. 154. In the Government and Boston collections.

1880. As preceding, save in field of reverse: D. A. VAN BASTELAER | MEMBRE | ET SECRETAIRE ADJOINT | LE 24 OCTOBRE 1848 | — —

Bronze. 32. 50mm.

1881. As preceding, save in field of reverse: D. A. VAN BASTELAER | SECRETAIRE | LE 14 FEVRIER | — — | 1854 | *

Bronze. 32. 50mm.

1882. As preceding, save in field of reverse: D. A. VAN BASTELAER | PRESIDENT | LE 28 NOVEMBRE | —— | 1867 | *
Bronze. 32. 50mm.

1883. As preceding, save in field of reverse: AUX | MEMBRES | FONDATEURS | *
Bronze. 32. 50mm. In the Government and Boston collections.

1884. As preceding, save in field of reverse: BANQUET DU XXV^e ANNIVERSAIRE
DE FONDATION | XVI AVRIL | MDCCCLXXI
Bronze. 32. 50mm. *Ibid.*, p. 49, No. 147. In the Government and Boston
collections.

1885. As preceding, save field of reverse vacant.

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 49, No. 146. In the Government and
Boston collections.

1886. As preceding, save in field of reverse: VI^{ME} CONGRES INTERNATIONAL
PHARMACEUTIQUE | * | D. A. VAN BASTELAER | PRESIDENT | — | BRUXELLES | * 1885 *
Silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. *Revue belge de numismatique*, 1886, pl. LXVIII;
Méd. Hist. de Belgique, p. 168, pl. 68, No. 83. In the Government and Boston
collections.

1887. As the last, save in field of reverse: D. A. VAN BASTELAER | PRESIDENT
D'HONNEUR | LE 3 MARS | —— | 1886 | *
Bronze. 23. 37mm.

1888. *Obverse.* Head of Minerva to right, with helmet bearing a lion breaking
chains. *Beneath:* VEYRAT F. *Exergue:* angel's head (mint mark of Brussels).

Reverse. Emblems of the Order of Leopold. In field, upon a crowned shield
flanked by laurel and oak branches: DESIRE | VAN | BASTELAER | 4 MAI 1888 Below,
a roll, inscribed LIVRE D'OR. *Inscription:* ORDRE LEOPOLD LOI DU II JUILLET 1832.
32. 50mm. Edges beaded. Medal of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium.

1889. *Obverse.* Laureated head of Minerva, to left, with Pegasus upon helmet.
Reverse. Within field: SOUVENIR DU 18 DECEMBRE 1881 | * | MANIFESTATION |
EN L'HONNEUR | DE D. VAN | BASTELAER | PRESIDENT | * *Inscription:* SOCIETE ARCH-
EOLOGIQUE DE CHARLEROI. *Exergue:* the arms of Charleroi.

Bronze. 23. 37mm. Méd. Hist. de Belgique, p. 171. In the Boston collection.

1890. As preceding, save in field of reverse: D. A. VAN BASTELAER | MEMBRE
ACTIF | ET SECRETAIRE ADJOINT | LE 6 NOVEMBRE | —— | 1846 | —
Bronze. 23. 37mm.

1891. As preceding, save in field of reverse: D. A. VAN BASTELAER | SECRE-
TAIRE | ADJ^T | 6 NOV^{ME} | * 1864 *
Bronze. 23. 37mm. In the Boston collection.

1892. As preceding, save in field of reverse: D. A. VAN BASTELAER | SECRE-
TAIRE | LE 2 AOUT | —— | 1869 | *
Bronze. 23. 37mm.

1893. As preceding, save in field of reverse: D. A. VAN BASTELAER | PRESIDENT |
LE 5 AOUT | —— | 1872 | *
Bronze. 23. 37mm.

1894. *Obverse.* Within a border of oak leaves: SOCIETE ROYALE DE MEDECINE
PUBLIQUE DE BELGIQUE. In field: (ornament) | HAUT PROTECTEUR | S. M. LEOPOLD II
(ornament).

Reverse. Within a laurel wreath: A M^E | D. VAN BASTELAER | MEMBRE DE LA |
SOCIETE Beneath, upon a roll: 1886.

Bronze. 23. 37mm.

1895. As preceding, but date 1887
Silver. 23. 37mm.

[To be continued.]

MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

XII.

BEFORE resuming the description of medals worn by Posts of the Grand Army and regimental bodies, one piece relating to General or National Encampments of the organization may be named: this was struck for the assemblage of the "old soldiers" that gathered in Washington ten years previous to the reunion of September, 1902. On the obverse is the device of the District of Columbia, as already described,—Columbia standing before a statue, the national eagle on the ground at her right; the Capitol in the distance on the right, and the sun rising, etc., on the left; in exergue, on a ribbon of three folds, a word on each, JUSTITIA | 1871 | OMNIBUS Legend in two semi-circular lines; the outer, CITIZENS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE; the inner, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel leaves and berries, the branches tied with a bow of ribbon at the base and open at the top, the inscription in four lines, the first curving: WASHINGTON | D. C. | SEPTEMBER | 1892 Legend, above, 26TH NATIONAL ENCAPMENT G. A. R. and at the bottom, ★★ Edge ring. Worn with yellow ribbon, on which the letters G A R embroidered in a cipher in red, white and blue silk. Bar, as that described on page 24, Vol. XXXVI; on the centre, Houdon's bust of Washington, ribbon scroll above, etc. Bronze. Size 22; length of bar, 28.

I now return to the medals struck for individual Posts and regimental organizations.

22. Kit Karson Post 2, of Washington, D. C. This has a badge struck in the form of a trefoil; the edges of the lobes are finished with laurel leaves; on the upper lobe, KIT KARSON (*sic*); on the right, POST and on the left, N^o 2 On the centre of the field a large 2 surrounded by a ribbon scroll, the upper ends folded over, and lettered KIT KARSON; around the 2, WASHINGTON D. C. and beneath the circle a second scroll, on which WASHINGTON D. C. is repeated. The reverse is plain, except that the name of the maker, J. K. DAVISON PHILA is incused in a circle of very small letters. Loop ring at the top. Worn with a ribbon of red, white and blue, attached to a bar with 36TH NATIONAL | ENCAPMENT A tablet with floral border on the top of the oblong portion of the bar, on which 1902. This is the new badge of the Post, struck for the recent Washington reunion. Bronze. Size, greatest width, 24; length of bar, 24.

23. Department of Delaware. The various Posts in this State, which are few in number, use the same badge. It is struck on a planchet of lozenge-form, longer horizontally than it is high, and worn suspended by a crimson ribbon attached to a ring at one of the angles, which is pierced for the purpose. The obverse has a hen with three chickens before her; a coop at the right, and bushes in the background. No legend. Reverse, Inscription in three lines, the first and last curving: THE DEPARTMENT OF DELAWARE | G. A. R. | INSTITUTED JAN 14 1881 Clasp, or bar, lettered DELAWARE with an ornate tablet above. Length of lozenge, 34; width, 22; length of bar, 24. Struck in October, 1902. It is hardly necessary to explain to those familiar with Revolutionary history the significance of the hen and chickens on this medal, but it may be briefly stated that the First Delaware Regiment in the Revolution was distinguished for its bravery. Its efficiency was largely due to one of its officers, Capt. Caldwell, who was very fond of cock-fighting, and was wont to say that the mother of the only true game-cocks must be a *blue hen*; the "fighting

First," from this circumstance, became known as the "Blue hen's chickens," and the name has been used to the present time as the soubriquet for men of Delaware, as by a popular custom those of Wisconsin are called "Badgers," and those of Michigan "Wolverines."

24. Although the next piece to be mentioned is not a "Post" medal, it is so closely related to that class that it may well be given with them. The planchet is lozenge or diamond-shaped, like the preceding, but the ring is attached to a point of the longer diameter; this, as is well known, is the shape of one of the earliest Corps badges. Obverse, Similar to No. 12, with bust of Gen. Kearney nearly in profile to left. Legend, PHIL KEARNY (*sic*) on the left, DIVISION on the right, and A. P. (Army of the Potomac) beneath. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines: 6TH | ANNUAL | REUNION | 20TH INDIANA | VETERAN VOLUNTEER | ASSOCIATION | SEPT. 2ND 3RD | 1891 Copper, bronzed. Length 32, width 24. With edge ring, scarlet ribbon and bar of bronze—lettered ARGOS IND. on the horizontal part, on which rests an ellipse with date 1891 and floreated ornaments on the sides. The 20th Indiana was organized at Lafayette, Ind., in July, 1861, and served three years, participating in many of the hardest battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged; two of its colonels and one at least of its lieutenant-colonels were killed in action.

25. Planchet in the form of a canteen. Obverse, On the centre, 69 within a circle. Legend, above, INDIANA and below, INFANTRY. Reverse, Plain, except for the maker's (Davison) circular stamp, incused in very small letters. Bronze. Size 22. A ring attached to the top of the mouthpiece of the canteen, and a scarlet ribbon lettered in gold, in two lines, PITTSBURGH | 1894. Bar, which is oblong, surmounted by a semi-circle, filled with rays and the date, which, as so frequently found with the Grand Army medals, I will hereafter call the "usual form;" it is lettered PITTSBURGH and the date is 1894. Length of clasp, 24.

26. Obverse, Clothed bust of Colfax, nearly facing, but very slightly turned to the left. Legend, SCHUYLER COLFAX Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, the first curving: SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPARTMENT INDIANA | G. A. R. | SOUTH BEND | MAY 13-14 | 1896 The maker's name, J. K. DAVISON, PHILA. in very small letters near the lower right edge of the piece. Edge ring, scarlet ribbon. Usual bar, lettered SOUTH BEND and date 1896. Copper, bronzed. Size 22. The inscription shows sufficiently the occasion of the piece, which seems to have been struck for the general use of Indiana Posts rather than for any individual body, and to be worn at the State Encampment.

27. The Sixteenth Annual Encampment of the Department of Michigan was held in Owosso, in 1894. For this event a shield-shaped medal of graceful outline was struck, the purpose of which appears in the reverse inscription, given below. Obverse, An Indian standing on a point of land jutting into the [Shiawassee] river; he wears the native costume, with feathered head-dress, and holds a long bow, its point on the ground, in his left hand; with his uplifted right hand he points to a thickly settled village on the other side of the river, over which appear the rays of the rising sun; a canoe in the water near his feet, and an arched bridge, which a train is crossing, in the distance; a ribbon scroll lettered owosso over his head. Inscription in two lines above, and a third, curving, below: DEPARTMENT | OF | MICHIGAN On the top of the shield a roughened circular tablet, lettered G A R Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, the first and last two curving: PRESENTED TO | MEMBERS OF |

16TH | ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | BY THE CITIZENS OF | OWOSSO | MAR. 20. 23. 1894. Pierced for a ring; worn with a crimson ribbon and bar; the bar has the circular tablet, already described, of Columbia, a soldier, sailor, child, etc., within a circle lettered GRAND ARMY etc.; this bar will be styled in further descriptions, when used, as the "Grand Army bar." Copper, bronzed. Greatest length, 31 nearly; width, 20; length of bar, 24.

28. Obverse, A soldier in the uniform of the period, standing and looking to the right, his musket before him, grasped by his left hand, his right resting on the muzzle of the piece. Legend above, in a double circle; the outer, FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT ORGANIZED IN 1861 the inner, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Reverse, Names of the principal battles in which the regiment was engaged, in nine lines, the first and last curving: BLACKBURNS FORD | 1ST BULL RUN | YORKTOWN | HANOVER C. H. | GAINES MILL | MALVERN HILL | 2ND BULL RUN | ANTIETAM | FREDERICKSBURG. Edge ring, link and scarlet ribbon, attached to an ornate scroll-shaped clasp, which has a shield-like tablet on the centre, lettered OLD | 12TH in two lines, N. Y. on the left and VOL. on the right; beneath hangs a small cross patee, the badge of the famous Fifth Corps, to which the regiment was attached in several of the severest battles of the Civil war. Copper, bronzed. Size 22; greatest length of bar, 24.

29. Obverse, A soldier in the uniform of 1861, standing, his body and left leg thrown slightly forward to observer's right; his left arm bent and extended, the fist clenched; in his right hand he holds the staff of a flag which falls behind him. No legend. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines: AT GETTYSBURG | THE 143RD P. V. | STOOD LIKE A BAND | OF IRON AMID THE | SURGING MASSES | OF THE ENEMY | JULY 1. 1862 | DOUBLEDAY. This is taken from Gen. Doubleday's report of the battle, in which the 143d Pa. Vols. took part. Edge ring; red, white and blue ribbon, and oblong bar with a small semi-circle above and below its centre; on the upper one, 143RD on the lower, P. V. [Pa. Vols.], and on the oblong space, • ASSOCIATION ♦ The cross and circle are badges of the corps to which the regiment was attached. Copper, bronzed. Size of medal, 22; length of bar, 24. The 143d Pa. Vols. was recruited in the neighborhood of Harrisburg and Wilkesbarre, Pa., and served from August, 1862, to June, 1865; it fought at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Petersburg, and many other battles, with the Army of the Potomac.

30. Obverse, A soldier's cap, the visor to the left; a buck-tail on the left side, and a circle (the corps badge) on the top of the cap. Legend, above, 2ND REGIMENT and below, BUCKTAIL BRIGADE. Reverse, Inscription in five lines, the first and last curving to the edge: GETTYSBURG | 2ND BRIG. | 3RD DIV. | 1ST CORPS | • SEPT. 11TH 1889. Edge ring, ribbon of the national colors, and bar, similar in form to that last described, but the semi-circles are filled with rays; on the upper one, 1863; on the lower one, 1889, and in the oblong, the field of which is depressed and roughened, 150TH PA. VOL. Copper, bronzed. Size 22; length of bar, 24. This regiment was organized in August, 1862; recruited in eastern and central Pennsylvania, and served three years, participating in many and perhaps all of the battles in which the 143d was engaged. This medal was struck for the regiment's visit to the old battlefield of Gettysburg, on the occasion, as I am told, of the dedication of one of the monuments there, or some similar event. Both this and the preceding were struck by Davison.

31. Obverse, Bust of General Bartlett in fatigue uniform, two-thirds facing to left. Legend, above, COL. W. F. BARTLETT and below, COMMANDER. Reverse, Inscript-

tion in nine lines, the upper four curving to the upper edge, and the lower four to the lower edge; PLAIN'S STORE | MAY 21 1863 | FIRST ASSAULT ★ SECOND ASSAULT | MAY 27. 1863. JUNE 14. | PORT HUDSON | JULY 8. 1863. | SURRENDER | DONALDSONVILLE | JULY 13. 1863. Colonel, later General, Bartlett, one of the heroes of the Civil War, and one of the youngest to receive a general officer's commission, entered the service as a captain in the 20th Massachusetts Inf'y, when only 21; he lost a leg in battle, July 10, 1861; and was discharged on Nov., 1862; obtaining an artificial leg he was commissioned Colonel of the 49th Massachusetts Vols., nine months' troops, recruited originally in Berkshire county, and they saw hard service in the campaign in Louisiana, 1862-3; the reverse inscription gives the names of several of the engagements in which the 49th took part, in one of which—the second assault on Port Hudson—Col. Bartlett led his troops mounted, being the only mounted officer in the assault, and was again severely wounded; before the expiration of the term of service of the regiment Col. Bartlett was commissioned Colonel of the 57th Massachusetts Inf'y; in June, 1864, he was promoted to be a Brigadier General, and in 1865, when only 25, was given the brevet of Major General for conspicuous gallantry on the battle-field. The medal under notice was struck for the 49th regiment; it has an edge ring, loop, and blue ribbon; bar, two oblong tablets, crossed in saltire, the upper one lettered BERKSHIRE COUNTY and the other has 1862 at the left and 1863 at the right of the under bar. Copper, those for officers gold-plated. Size 22; length of the oblong of the bar, 26.

32. Planchet in the form of the Star of the Grand Army, and made of gun metal. Obverse, Bust, in uniform of Gen'l Sherman in profile to left: a branch of oak on the left and of laurel on the right, the stems tied above his head with a ribbon, fall half way down, and from the ends extend the words UNCLE on the left, BILLY on the right, nearly enclosing the bust. The points of the star have a raised border and terminate in trefoils, and are lettered N on the upper left point, E on the right, G on the left side, A beneath the bust and R on the right, for NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT etc.; a bar which is pierced for a ribbon, extends across the upper two points, and is lettered DETROIT MICH AUG 1891. Worn with a blue ribbon, on which is a cipher of G A R, with SILVER above and ANNIVERSARY below (1891 being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the organization). The bar represents a cannon, the muzzle to left, surmounted with an anchor, the stock and ring above, and the flukes below the cannon;—a sword horizontally, hilt to right, interlaced with the flukes, and two rifles crossed in saltire on the shank. Size of star from point to point, 28; length of bar (cannon), 27.

C. P. N.

THE LOUBAT PRIZES.

WE take great pleasure in printing the following offer for a competition for prizes, which, though not limited to numismatic writers, wisely includes them. The interest of the Duc de Loubat in American numismatics and especially in the National Series of Medals, is well known, and was shown in his publication of a sumptuous volume on that subject some years ago, one of the best, if not the very best of the authorities on those issues.—EDS.

Through the generosity of the Duke of Loubat, whose interest in American studies is well known, two prizes, to be called the Loubat Prizes, have been established at Columbia University, to be awarded, under certain conditions, every five

years for the best original works dealing with North America at any period preceding the Declaration of Independence. The value of the first prize is not less than *one thousand dollars*, and that of the second prize not less than *four hundred dollars*, and the competition is open to all persons, whether citizens of the United States or of any other country.

These prizes are offered in the year 1903, and three gentlemen have been delegated to act as a Committee of Award; they are Prof. William M. Sloane, Columbia University, on History; Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, President National Geographic Society, on Geography; Dr. George N. Olcott, Lecturer in Roman Archaeology, Columbia University, on Numismatics. Original manuscripts, books and pamphlets, offered in competition, may be sent to any member of the Committee prior to June, 1903. The conditions of the award are as follows:—

1. That the work submitted shall treat of the History, Geography, or Numismatics of North America prior to 1776, or of some topic comprised within these general subjects.
2. That it shall embody the results of original research, be written by a single person, and be submitted by the author himself.
3. That it be written in the English language.
4. That if a printed work, it shall have been published for the first time not prior to 1898; and if in manuscript the author shall agree to publish the work within one year from the date of the award.
5. That the Committee is empowered to withhold one prize or both, if no works, or but a single work, be deemed worthy of the award.
6. That all works submitted shall be placed, after the award, in the Library of Columbia University; and that five copies of the prize-winning works shall be presented to Columbia University for distribution according to the conditions prescribed in Mr. Loubat's deed of gift.
7. It is furthermore requested that all copies printed subsequent to the award should bear upon the title-page the words: *Loubat Prize, Columbia University in the City of New York.*

Competitors should address all communications relating to Numismatics to Dr. George N. Olcott.

A CABINET OF GREEK COINS.

BEOHOLD portrayed in miniature, yet clear,
 The changing seasons of Hellenic art;
 Fair spring-time, when dim, haunting visions start
 Forth into life, and forms divine appear;
 Full, radiant summer, when a heaven-born skill
 Achieves such height as man ne'ermore can gain;
 Drear autumn of decay, wherein remain
 Mere phantoms which a glimmering twilight fill.
 Here too the Olympic pantheon displays
 Pure, grand ideals of each dreaded god,
 Or cherished goddess, or loved nymph enshrined.
 With likeness too of many a king whose nod
 Could empires shake. Thus various-hued we find
 A rich emblazonry of ancient days.

F. S. BENSON.

MASONIC MEDALS.

MCLXX. Obverse, A square pedestal with circular top on which is an equilateral triangle enclosing the Hebrew letter *Jod*; on its front is an oblong square placed perpendicularly, and over the top a six-pointed star formed by two triangles braced; on the left 18, and on the right 46. Legend, UNION ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER N° 181. Reverse, A keystone on which is a circle inscribed H · T · W · S · etc., the centre plain; beneath is TOWANDA PA. Copper. Size 21.

MCLXXI. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to right of Comp. Kilbourn, for whom the body is named. Legend, KILBOURN CHAPTER NO. 1, R. A. M. and completing the circle, MILWAUKEE Reverse, The triple tau on an equilateral triangle inscribed within a circle. Legend, above, SEMI-CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR and ★ 1844 — 1894 ★ completing the circle. Copper. Size 20.

MCLXXII. Square uniface planchet. On the centre is a sun-dial with the hours in Roman numerals and radial lines to the base of the gnomon; the hour indicated is between XII and I; lines from the hours to a circle with 1870 below it. Legend, above, DIES NISI SERENOS NON SIGNO (I do not mark the days unless they are pleasant), below, completing the circle, CONN. MASONIC VETERANS. The spaces outside the legend roughened and filled with conventional ornaments. Edge ring and dark blue ribbon. Aluminum; length of side, 28.

MCLXXIII. Obverse, A shield-shaped planchet, the field divided per pale and per chevron; dexter chief, azure, 1789 | 1889; sinister, the field roughened (no tincture indicated) and three grape vines (device of the State of Connecticut); base, roughened, a level between and partly over a square and plumb; two right hands joined beneath, over OF; two pillars surmounted by globes, one on each side, SUMUS on the left, parallel with the shaft and FRATRES on the right (We are brothers). GRAND curving upward on the left, LODGE curving downward on the right, and CONNECTICUT on the lower edge, these words separated by lines from the field; a radiant All-seeing eye on the top of the shield. Reverse, Plain. Edge ring and link attached to a bar on which fasces lettered A CENTURY Silvered. Length, 36; width, 26; length of bar, 28.¹

MCLXXIV. Obverse, A sprig of acacia intertwined with the square and compasses. Legend, MASONIC VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF MARYLAND. Reverse, The front of a building, beneath which in small letters, in two lines, ORGANIZED | 1892; flat rim. Copper, bronzed. Size 18.

MCLXXV. Obverse, Clothed busts accolated, to left, in profile; under that at the left JAMES MORRISON and under the other, JOHN A. RAMSEY both names curving to the edge of a raised and deadened circle, on which is the

¹ Struck for use at the Centennial celebration in New Haven, and illustrated in the Centennial volume.

legend, above, GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY F. & A. M. OCTOBER 16. 1800 and below, completing the circle, CENTENNIAL OCTOBER 16. 1900. Reverse, View of a large building, the date OCT. 19. 1869. in exergue. Legend, on a circle similar to that on the obverse, MASONIC WIDOWS AND ORPHANS HOME OF KENTUCKY and completing the circle, LOUISVILLE. ² Copper, bronzed. Size 28.¹

MCLXXVI. Obverse, Bust of Washington in profile, to left. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, above, WASHINGTON LODGE OF A. F. & A. M. and below, 1796 CENTENARY 1896. Reverse, The square and compasses on an open book lettered at the top, HOLY on the left, and BIBLE on the right; a radiant G above. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, FAITH : HOPE : CHARITY ² Bronze. Size 25, nearly.²

MCLXXVII. A square planchet. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing G with CENTENNIAL above, HARMONY on the left, and LODGE NO 42 extending diagonally upward from the sides of the compasses: 1797 at the left and 1897 at the right of the ends of the square, and FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS | WATERBURY CONN. in two lines below. Edges reeded. Reverse, Plain. Edge ring. Copper, bronzed. Size 28.

MCLXXVIII. Obverse, Front of the Waterbury Temple. Legend, MASONIC TEMPLE WATERBURY, CONN. and completing the circle 5888. Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing G; on the left, DEDICATED and on the right, NOV'R 20TH A curving line, nearly a circle but open at the bottom, surrounds the device, with the year + 1888 + in large figures beneath. Legend, FAITH * HOPE * CHARITY Aluminum. Size 25.

MCLXXIX. Obverse, On the field the inscription in two lines, MEMBERS | SOUVENIR over a sprig of accacia, stem to left; W. FREELAND KENDRICK W. M. above, and NOV. 22. 1901 below, encircle the field, outside of which, on a deadened circle, the legend, SIXTH ANNIVERSARY UNIVERSITY LODGE N^o 610 F. & A. M. Reverse, View of the Philadelphia Temple. Legend, separated by a circle, MASONIC TEMPLE above, and • PHILADELPHIA • below. Copper, bronzed. Size 20.

MCLXXX. Obverse, A Masonic apron, on which in three lines, COVENANT | LODGE | A. Y. M. (Ancient York Masons); on the lap is the number of the Lodge, 456; the strings of the apron appear above, loosely entwined; an open wreath of olive, stems crossed and tied with a bow beneath, and the branches extending upward on the sides. Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Edge ring, and purple ribbon from a bar, on which at the top 25TH in a semi-circle filled with rays, and on the bar 1870 ANNIVERSARY 1895, the dates running upward diagonally. Bronze, silvered. Size 22. Length of bar, 24.³

¹ A finely executed medal and one of the best of the Centennial medals; the Home, a large central building of four stories, mansard roof and basement, with wings connected by a three-story structure in the rear, is a noble charity, not surpassed by any similar institution under the care of the Fraternity in America.

² Medal of the Lodge named, of Roxbury, Mass.; the dies finely cut by Mitchell, of Boston, for the public celebration of the Centennial of the foundation of the Lodge.

³ This is a New York Lodge.

MCLXXXI. Similar to the last described, but the apron has ROBERT | BURNS | LODGE | F. & A. M. and 464 on the lap. Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Edge ring and bar, on which, in a circle, the Templar emblem of a radiant cross and crown; PITTSBURG on the left between conventional ornaments, and OCTOBER | 1898 on the right. Copper, silvered. Size 22. Length of bar,¹ 24.

MCLXXXII. Shield-shaped planchet. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a radiant G; scroll ornaments on either side. Above in two lines, SAINT PAUL | LODGE both curving, below, AYER, MASS. | 5797-5897. Reverse, Plain. Pierced for a ring by which it hangs from a bar on which CENTENNIAL; the lower part of the bar is triangular and has a trowel at the left, and a square crossed by a setting maul on the right. Copper, bronzed. Height, 26; width, 22; width of bar, 26.

MCLXXXIII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G. Legend, above CASSIA LODGE N^o 273. F. & A. M. and completing the circle, ARDMORE PA. Reverse, A close wreath of laurel (?) open at the top and a small keystone at the junction of the branches. The field within plain. The die is imperfect on the left branch of the wreath in many examples. Gilt. Size 16.²

MCLXXXIV. Obverse, From the same die as the preceding. Reverse, Plain, no wreath. Gilt. Size 16.

MCLXXXV. Obverse, A horizontal line, nearly on the diameter of the planchet, divided in the centre by the square and compasses enclosing G over hill-tops, three on the left and two on the right; over the compasses AURORA in a semi-circular line, and the space above filled by seven clusters of rays extending to the edge, with six groups of shorter rays in the intervening spaces; small stars scattered on and between the rays; the lower half of the field has in four lines, curving upward, LODGE | CENTENNIAL | JUNE 8 | 5801 — A — L — 5901; on the left of the emblems, A · F · and on the right, A · M · Reverse, On the field the square and compasses on an open book; the All-seeing eye above and CHARTERED 1801 below. Legend, separated from the device by a circle, AURORA LODGE above, and ★ FITCHBURG. MASS. ★ below, completing the circle. A double clasp on the edge is linked to a bar, with floral terminals below, and a ribbon of blue lettered in gold FITCHBURG | MASS. | — | 1901. attached to an ornate bar above, without emblems or lettering. Bronze. Size 23. Length of upper bar, 24. The legends, etc., sufficiently explain the medal.

MCLXXVI. Obverse, Bearded head in profile to left, and wearing a crown, the points of which are tipped with stars. Legend, separated by a circle, KING DAVID LODGE. A. F. & A. MASONS and completing the circle: 1798: CENTENARY: 1898: Reverse, An open book, lettered at the top HOLY BIBLE

¹ Evidently the bar of this piece was not intended for it, but was probably struck for the Twenty-seventh Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar at Pittsburg.

² The keystone on the medal is not a Masonic emblem, but alludes to the popular name of Pennsylvania, the "Keystone State."

on which are the square and compasses, and over it the All-seeing eye, rays from which fill the field at the sides and below the book. Legend, separated by a circle, as on the obverse, *FIDES : SPES : CARITAS* ♦ (Faith, Hope, Charity.) Loop ring, blue ribbon, and bar lettered 'TAUNTON' MASS'. The dies were cut by Mitchell of Boston, for the centenary festival of the Lodge. Bronze. Size 25. Length of bar, 28.¹

MCLXXXVII. Obverse, Clothed bust nearly facing. Legend, RIGHT EMINENT GRAND COMMANDER (no name²). Reverse, Inscription in seven lines under a cross and crown, 34TH ANNUAL CONCLAVE | OF THE | GRAND COMMANDERY K. T. | OF PENNSYLVANIA | PHILADELPHIA | MAY 24-25 | 1887. Gilt. Size 16.

MCLXXXVIII. Obverse, Clothed bust, the body turned three-quarters and the head in profile, to right. Legend above, GRAND MASTER F. & A. M. and beneath 1889 (no name³). Reverse, On the field in two lines SOUVENIR | MICHIGAN Conventional scroll work above and below. Legend, 46TH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. and date '1890' at the bottom. White metal. Size 20.

MCLXXXIX. Obverse, Naked bust of Washington to right in an engine-turned circle. No legend. Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing G Legend, CENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S DEATH BY MASONIC FRATERNITY over the head of the compasses M^T VERNON VA. under the square, DEC. 14. 1899. both lines curving. Copper bronzed, and white metal. Size 20.

MCXC. Obverse, Clothed bust of Washington to right. GEN. GEORGE on left, WASHINGTON on right. Reverse, Inscription in five lines, first and last two curving, CENTENNIAL | OF HIS | DEATH | MOUNT VERNON, VA. | DEC. 14. 1899. Copper bronzed and gilt. Size 11, nearly.

MCXCI. Obverse, On a keystone a pair of scales in equipoise; in front of them a sword erect in its scabbard, the hilt in base; above the scales JUSTICIA (*sic*), and under the hilt, just above the base of the keystone, N^o 476 Legend, separated from the field by a dotted circle, • CONSECRATED BY R. W. B^{RO}. C. F. MATIER GRAND SEC^{TY}, the date 18 94 divided by the sword hilt. Reverse, Names of the officers, in five lines, BRO. H. T. LYON. W. M. | BRO. SIR STUART BART S. W. | BRO D. S. SWANSON J. W. | BRO. J. S. TAMBURINI. TREAS | BRO. W. VINCENT. SECT^Y Above the names three stones of an arch on each side of a large keystone with a ring in its top, touching the edge of the medal; two branches of olive below, the stems crossed and surmounted by a chisel and mallet. Copper. Size 18.⁴

¹ In the Lawrence collection.

² Probably this bust is that of George S. Graham, presiding officer at that date.

³ I learn from Bro. S. D. Nickerson that Wm. B. Wilson was Grand Master at the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, 22 January, 1889, and that W. Irving Babcock was elected his successor on that date. There is nothing to show which of these

two gentlemen is portrayed on this piece by the anonymous bust, unless the date 1890 may imply that it was struck at the close of the first year's service of Grand Master Babcock.

⁴ There is nothing to show the location of this body, save its number. It seems to belong to a Lodge of Mark Masters by its emblems, and probably of Pennsylvania?

MXCII. Obverse, A circle on which a rose in bloom, two leaves on the stem; above, on a ribbon, YORK and below, on another, 197. Legend, separated by a circle, YORK LODGE · N^o 197 · F · & A · M · Reverse, Within a circle, the square and compasses enclosing G; on the circle, above, MASONIC HALL and completing the circle, · 6TH AVE & 23. ST. N. Y. CITY · Legend, above AUSTIN ROOM and completing the circle · SECOND & FOURTH FRIDAYS · Aluminum. Size 20.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

A NOTE ON THE REVIVAL OF MEDALLIC ART IN EUROPE.

Editors of the Journal:—

THE last number of the *Journal* alluded to the remarkable sale of medals at the French Exposition of 1900, which has attracted so much attention abroad, and is still discussed with unabated interest by the lovers of numismatic art on the continent. While the fact of this popular demand was noted, as I have said, I venture to suggest that its full significance was not brought out as clearly as it might have been, had it been stated that out of the nearly ninety thousand medals sold, more than sixty-five thousand of them were of the three souvenirs of the Exposition which were struck from dies engraved after designs by those two eminent French artists, MM. D. Dupuis and de Paty. Surely nothing can have had a more powerful effect in cultivating the taste, or widening and strengthening the appreciation of what is highest and best in medallic art, or even for increasing the love of the beautiful among the common people, no less than among the more refined and cultured classes, than this wide dispersion of those sixty or seventy thousand artistic souvenirs.

The attention of the writer—and very probably of others interested,—was attracted to the constantly increasing demand abroad for artistic medals, which is indeed a modern *renaissance*, by the interesting account given by M. Roger Marx, of the origin and admirable work done by the *Société des Amis de la Médaille française*, which was founded February 28, 1899, in Paris. This is a body with more than two hundred members, and it plans to provide for striking at least two medals annually, and more, whenever its resources permit. M. Marx shows the benefits which have already resulted from its labors, in the brief period since its foundation. In connection with his "study," published in "*Art et Décoration*," for February last, page 51, he gives illustrations of the medals and plaquettes which the Society has issued. These designs are of course of various degrees of merit, but one of the chief objects of the Society is to encourage beginners who have shown that they possess talent, by giving them an opportunity to prove their ability, and later perhaps, to win the rewards which wait upon success.

My object in this brief note is simply to call the attention of the members of American numismatic societies to what has been so quickly accomplished abroad, and apparently with so little difficulty, and to express the hope that some such plan may speedily be adopted on this side of the ocean.

R. M. L.

New York, January 18, 1903.

THE CURRENT MONEY OF SIAM.

THE following account of the money actually current in Siam,—cowries, copper and silver pieces, tokens, etc., completes the description of the circulating medium of that singular Oriental people, some members of whose royal family have recently been visiting America. It concludes M. Silvestre's valuable contribution to Siamese numismatics, the first part of which was printed in the last number of the *Journal*.—EDS.

I. *Bih-ah*, or cowries. The shell money, already described (see page 57, *supra*).

II. Copper coins. The *solot*, having the value of 50 *bih-ah*, or about the value of one-fiftieth of a franc — exactly, 0.0234375 francs.

The trivial value of a single cowrie could hardly be better shown, and the inference as to the necessities of a people among whom so utterly worthless a currency is accepted, is painful. The absolute lack of intrinsic value in these shells, which though used as money, had no guaranty whatever behind them, seems to be paralleled only by the wampum of the Indians. For some years this was used as a means of barter, or perhaps we should rather say, as a sort of standard of value for purposes of trade between two parties—the native and the settler—of whom the former prized it while the latter despised it, though he found it useful in the acquisition of what the white man valued and the red man disregarded. The shell money of the Indians was indeed for a time a kind of "Necessity money" among the Pilgrims and Puritans, and was by sufferance current just as long as it would buy Indian corn and peltry; but it finally drove itself out of use, as it became evident to the natives that the superior skill of the whites was rapidly, and whenever opportunity offered, producing more attractive strings of wampum-beads than the best that the "untutored Indian" could accomplish after days of painful labor. Its depreciation quickly taught him that "something for nothing"—beaver skins for broken bits of mussel-shells—was not profitable, and he preferred musket balls. But the depreciation of cowrie shells in Siam has been so gradual, extending over four centuries and more, that they have not yet been driven out of circulation; like our own minor coins they are really only token money, though the Siamese peasantry seem unconscious of this, and may use it without objection for a half century to come. The great antiquity of this currency was shown in M. Silvestre's paper in the last *Journal*, and it does not seem to be certainly known what gave it its original value; possibly the beauty of the little shining shells made them desirable for personal ornament, just as beads have been valued by savages.—EDS.

The *at* is equal to two *solot*, or .046875 of a franc (about three-quarters of a cent, U. S. currency); two *ats* are the equivalent of the *see* or *pay*, and two of the latter equal a *seek*, or 32 *saga* (red beans?), not quite one-third of a franc.

III. Silver money. The *fuang*, which is two *seek*; the *salung*, the equivalent of two *fuang*, or three-quarters of a franc, and the *tical*, worth, when silver is at par, about sixty cents (three francs). The *tical*, as has been noted, is the unit of value. Its multiples are not legally authorized coins, and are rarely found in circulation.

IV. Tokens. These are the *tamlung*, which represents about two and a half piastres (Mexican dollars) or 12 francs; the *Xang* representing 48 piastres (silver), or 240 francs; the *Hahp-Nung*, which represents 2,400 piastres, and the *Pahra*, representing 240,000 piastres, or 1,200,000 francs. It should be said that all but the first of these are rather terms of weight than of money; the *Xang* is the equivalent of 2 Chinese catties or two and two-thirds pounds (avoirdupois) English.

For the relative values of these various coins, etc., recourse may be had to the table in "Siamese Coinage" by M. Joseph Haas, already cited.

The king of Siam exercises a certain authority over the tributary States, such as Ligor, Tringano, Kalantan, Patani, Quedah, Korat, and several Muangs on the upper

Me-Kong ; but the greater part of these have their own money. Thus it is that some of the States of the Malay peninsula strike pieces in tin, which bear Arabic and sometimes Chinese characters, and these coins circulate in common with those of British India, the Dutch Indies, and with Mexican dollars. In the countries which lie in the valley of the Me-Kong, coins of Siam and Annam are current ; in default of small change, the people use lozenges of wrought iron, of 250 to 300 grammes' weight, small copper ingots in the form of a pirogue ("boat money"), or gongs of beaten copper. In fact, as coined money is not specially desired, nor readily accessible for trading purposes, a system of barter obtains, and they trade buffaloes, earthen jars, sea-salt, cotton, brass wire, glass-ware, etc., in the markets, for their necessary supplies.

It remains to speak of the money of Battambang, which was formerly a part of Cambodia, but passed under the rule of Siam after the revolt of its governor ; since then it has been governed by an officer with vice-regal powers, who issues money and administers justice. His coins are the size of the French centimes, and are of copper, silvered. They bear on one side the words "Pre-adom-bang" (the sacred club), and on the other, the sacred bird, called the *krut*. These pieces circulate throughout the province and in the adjoining territory of Siem-Réaf. They are called *steng*, and are small representations of the *nux vomica*. Until 1880 these coins were made by the ancient rudimentary methods, but at that time an Indian officer took charge of the coinage ; he introduced European machinery, and it is striking attractive pieces.

THE MCKINLEY MEDAL.

A very fine medal in honor of Pres. McKinley has been issued at the United States Mint, and while it commemorates his death it also refers to his two elections, and could very appropriately be placed among the Presidential series at least by collectors, even though not so classed by the Mint authorities. The obverse has a bust in profile of Pres. McKinley, in strong relief ; he is represented in citizen's dress, with standing collar and tie—the costume so familiar to the public from the engravings and photographs issued during the last Presidential campaign ; in the lapel of his coat he wears the button of the Grand Army ; on the truncation of the arm is the signature of the engraver, *C. E. Barber · F* in script. Legend, on the left, WILLIAM and on the right MCKINLEY. There is no milling, but a circle of "pearls" surrounding the field near the edge. The artist has been very successful in catching a life-like expression of the President's face, and wisely, we think, chose to depict him in profile, by which he is enabled to show the deep-set eye and the strong lines about the mouth, without that "hardness" of effect which would have attended the portrait had it been partly facing, as for example on the ten-dollar bills of the U. S. national currency issues.

The reverse has a figure of Columbia standing on a low platform at the left of the field, draped ; a long veil, entirely concealing her hair, but showing her face in profile, falls behind her shoulder and back, and lightly touches the corner of a shield bearing the American eagle displayed, with the arrows

and olive branch in his talons, the cluster of stars above his head, and the national escutcheon on his breast. She rests her right hand upon the shield, which is placed erect beside her; her left hand is pressed upon her breast, near the throat, and her head is slightly bent forward, as she contemplates a palm branch which is thrust through a banded wreath of immortelles at her feet, beside the platform, a part of which it conceals. The palm extends upward on the right of an inscription which is in ten lines, and fills the remainder of the field,—the sixth and seventh being separated by a line of thirty-eight laurel leaves extending horizontally across the field. This inscription reads thus: INAUGURATED | PRESIDENT · OF · THE | UNITED · STATES | MAR · 4 · 1897 | SECOND TERM | MAR · 4 · 1901 | (leaves) | ASSASSINATED | SEP · 6 · 1901 | DIED · SEP · 14 · 1901 There is no milling. The medal before me is bronze, and size 48.

C. P. N.

MEDALS OF BOER GENERALS.

SEVERAL medals have been struck to commemorate the valor of the leaders in the Boer war in South Africa, against the British forces. Among the more recent issues of this class are three, in honor of Botha, De Wet, and Delarey; these officers while in Brussels sat for their likenesses to the well known Belgian sculptor G. De Vreese, whose medallic work has made his name familiar to collectors. The medal in honor of De Wet has a fine portrait of this distinguished General, facing; he wears citizens' dress; his head is bare, and the only suggestion of military rank on the piece is the narrow strap across his breast, by which the field glass was perhaps suspended. Legend, on the left, CHRISTIAN and on the right, R · DE WET · The artist's name in small letters on the left of the field over the date, 1902.

That in honor of Botha shows a bust in profile to the left, in fatigue uniform; he wears the "slouch" or "soft" hat, and a belt with small cartridge boxes crosses his breast, from his left shoulder. Legend, on the left, L · BOTHA and the artist's name G · DE VREESE | 1902 in small letters on the field at the right, as on the preceding.

The third of the series has a bust of Delarey, nearly facing, but the side of the face (observer's left) is slightly in the shade; he is also in fatigue uniform and wears a hat similar to that on the preceding; his full beard partly conceals the collar and lapel of the coat on the left, and two narrow belts cross his breast. Legend, DELAREY on the left, and the artist's name on the field, on the right, as upon the other two.

All these pieces are very finely executed, and the portraits are among the best medallic likenesses—so far as one can judge from the photogravures on which our descriptions are based,—that we have seen. The reverses name the principal victories won by each general, and while only one reverse ap-

pears an the photogravure as issued, we infer they are all of the same general type. This has a laurel branch, erect or nearly so, but slightly inclined to the right, which is surmounted by the inscription, in three lines, COLENSO | 15th DECEMBER | 1899. The planchets have an extension at the top, which is pierced for a ring. Size 18, nearly. Twelve hundred of these have been struck, in silver at \$2.00 each and in copper at \$1.25, and can be procured of M. Paul Fisch, Sen'r, of Brussels. Aside from their high artistic value they will be interesting to collectors of the British war medals.

W. T. R. M.

OBITUARY.

HENRY CLAY MERRY.

By the recent death of Mr. HENRY CLAY MERRY, which occurred on the 16th of October last, a face familiar to many a collector has been removed from among us. Although he himself was not numbered among the fraternity of coin collectors, his admirable judgment as to the values of the great number of coins and medals which were constantly passing through his hands, his extensive and accurate knowledge of the subject, and his familiarity with the special tastes of those who regularly purchased at the sales which he conducted, rendered his assistance most useful to coin buyers no less than to dealers. All who have attended his sales must recall his unvarying impartiality as an auctioneer, his firm but gentle manner, and his readiness to be of service to those who intrusted him with their treasures, as well as to purchasers, — so that every one felt assured of equitable treatment, whether in consigning their cabinets or their bids to his care. Of his private life, we are told by one who knew him well, that it was most praiseworthy; he was a devoted son and an affectionate brother, and a friend whose loss is deeply and sincerely regretted by those who were privileged to enjoy his intimacy.

He was born at Stapleton, Staten Island, 15th of February, 1846, and in early life was employed in a broker's office in Wall Street, New York; later, and for twenty-five years, he was associated with the firm of Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., the well known auctioneers; since then his name has appeared on coin catalogues as the auctioneer in all the sales held at the "Collectors' Club," in New York, and until his death. The funeral services were held at his late residence in 155th Street, New York, and were attended by a large number of those who had learned to admire and respect him in business life.

L. H. L.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WASHINGTON BUTTONS.

SOME months ago a Washington button was exhumed at Yarmouthport, Mass.; it was a thin plate of copper, on which was engraved a chain of circles each enclosing the initial of one of the thirteen original States; the chain surrounded a small interior circle, outside of which were the words LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT and within it were the initials in script letters, G. W. As it was designed for use only as a button, the reverse was plain, and furnished with a shank or eye. Whether these were intended to be worn as campaign buttons, in the second Presidential campaign, is very doubtful, and the late Mr. Cleveland in an article (signed "An Old Collector") printed some months ago in the *Journal*, wherein he discussed campaign badges, in

"*Politicals and the Like*" (see *Journal* for Oct., 1901, p. 50), while placing this as the earliest of the Presidential badges, did not call it a campaign issue, but apparently thought it was worn by Washington's admirers during his first administration; for he goes on to show that nothing of the kind followed it until the hotly contested election of Gen. Jackson. Whether or no it was a campaign medal cannot now be settled beyond dispute, and the piece will always be a rarity, though it can hardly claim to be a medal. We learn from Mr. W. W. Wisegarver, of East Stroudsburg, Pa., that he recently found one of these buttons in a blacksmith's shop among some old copper.

M. L.

EDITORIAL.

THE "BULLETIN INTERNATIONAL."

THE magazine published under the direction of M. Adrien Blanchet, entitled *Bulletin International Numismatique*, will evidently supply a means of communication between the various societies who are interested in coin study, which until this was suggested, was lacking. Fifteen numismatic societies in Europe and in the United States have already allied themselves, forming an International Society, as we stated in the issue of the *Journal* for July last; and two more Bulletins, being Nos. 3 and 4, completing the first volume, have appeared. Interesting summaries of the proceedings of the various bodies are succinctly given; accounts of coin finds in several places, of valuable additions to the leading Continental Museums, original papers on numismatic subjects, necrologies of prominent students who have deceased during the year, and a reference list by subject and page to the principal articles contained in current numismatic periodicals, fill the pages of the Bulletin. Numismatists everywhere will appreciate the sympathetic labor and the admirable skill of its editor, M. Blanchet, under whose guiding hand this volume has been completed.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL MEDALS.

AT the recent Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, the members empowered their Medal Committee—Messrs. Edward D. Adams, *Chairman*, Stephen Baker, James D. Hague, Alexander E. Orr and William R. Peters, to issue annually, at their discretion, to those members subscribing and paying therefor, a series of medals commemorative of notable events in the history of this country, or of persons who have rendered distinguished services in the discovery and development of America. We quote the language of the Resolution adopted, showing the wide scope of the plans which the committee have in view, and it is announced that the first of the series, to be issued during the current year, is a medal in commemoration of Americus Vespuccius.

Members are invited to subscribe for impressions,—one copy for each and one or more extra copies of such medals as may not be taken by those members for whom they are primarily reserved. Applications for the latter medals will be filled in the order of their receipt, and to the extent only of the medals available therefor.

The number of these medals will be limited to those actually subscribed for on or before March 10, 1903, but not in any event to exceed the number of the present active, corresponding and honorary members and ten in addition, of which two, one in silver and one in bronze, will be reserved for the Society, and eight will be assigned to the Medal Committee for presentation to museums, societies and others. The dies will be destroyed after the above number of medals has been struck. The price of each medal will be \$5, in bronze, and \$7, in silver.

This plan will, we are sure, receive the approval of collectors, while the limited number to be struck will at once place the proposed issues in the class of rarer pieces; and indirectly, it must tend to increase the Society's membership. The field is so wide, and the subjects that suggest themselves so numerous, that the choice of the committee, who are given full powers, will be watched with interest.